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FULWOOD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

REPORT



OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year ending 31st December, 1959.

FULWOOD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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Chairman—Councillor W. Holden, J.P. Vice-Chairman—Councillor W. C. Attwater.

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Councillor F. A. Mather, J.P.
Councillor D. I. Morgan (From 20.5.59).
Councillor T. C. Nicholson.
Councillor J. Phoenix, J.P.
Councillor J. A. Speed, O.B.E.
Councillor A. J. Whittall (From 20.5.59).

Medical Officer of Health : J. Walker, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., L.D.S., D.P.D.

Other Appointments : Divisional Medical Officer of Health, Lancs. C.C., No. 4 Division and Medical Officer of Health to the Borough of Chorley, the Urban Districts of Adlington, Longridge, Withnell, Leyland and Walton-le-Dale and the Rural Districts of Preston and Chorley.

Public Health Inspector : K. W. McFarlane, M.A.P.H.I.

Clerk and Shorthand-typist : Miss J. Whelan.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year ended 31st December, 1959.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the District for the year ended 31st December, 1959.

I should like in this introduction to mention a few of the more interesting points arising from the report.

The number of live births attributable to the District was considerably more than in the previous year—277 against 191, an increase of 86. This gives a birth rate of 18.0 (18.9 adjusted) as compared with 16.5 for England and Wales. The number of still births was 2 compared with 6 in 1958.

The number of deaths also show quite a marked increase—304 as against 256, an increase of 48. This gives a death rate of 19.7 (12.0 adjusted) as compared with 11.6 for the Country as a whole. In considering these figures it must be appreciated that the population of the District contains a very high proportion of elderly persons. The adjusted death rate of 12.0 makes allowance for this and bears comparison with the national figure. No fewer than 208 of the 304 deaths were of persons over the age of 70 years and 7 were, in fact, over 90 years of age. In regard to causes of death, the largest increase is attributable to deaths classified by the Registrar General as due to "Other defined and ill-defined diseases" which is not enlightening. The number of deaths from these causes in 1959 were 30 as compared with 13 in 1958. Influenza, pneumonia and bronchitis together accounted for an increase of 15 deaths. Coronary heart disease showed an increase of 4, the figures for 1959 and 1958 being 42 and 38 respectively. Deaths from this cause in middle-aged persons are all too common and offer a challenge to the profession. It is, however, pleasing to note that for the second year in succession deaths from malignant and lymphatic neoplasms show a decrease, 26 against 29. There was one death from respiratory tuberculosis in 1959 as compared with none the previous year but in regard to other forms of tuberculosis the reverse was the case.

The number of infants who died before reaching the age of one year was 5 as compared with only 2 in 1958. This gives an infantile mortality rate of 18.1 as against the national figure of 22.0.

It is pleasing to report that there were again no deaths attributable to childbirth. The last death from this cause was in the year 1945 and this fact speaks well for the standard of medical and nursing care.

The number of notifications of infectious diseases was 206 as against 61 in 1958. This increase is accounted for, mainly by there being 159 cases of measles compared with only 27 in the previous year. The number of cases of whooping cough was again low only 3 cases being notified, one more than in 1958. There were two cases of poliomyelitis notified in 1959. One of the children had been vaccinated against poliomyelitis and made a full recovery whilst the other child who had not been vaccinated was left with some degree of paralysis. There were no cases of poliomyelitis notified in 1958.

The beneficial results of the Broughton Area Sewerage Scheme in eliminating septic tank effluents from the brooks in the District are now evident and a major improvement in environmental conditions has thus been effected which should be a source of much satisfaction to all concerned.

Pollution of the atmosphere can be as big a danger to health as unsatisfactory sewerage and should be regarded as a matter of much importance. Fulwood is fortunate in having no major source of pollution

from industry in the District and the remedy lies in the elimination of smoke from domestic premises by the establishment of Smoke Control Areas. Such a procedure would entail sacrifices by householders but nothing worthwhile can be obtained without payment. The present generation in Fulwood would have just cause to be proud if it left to posterity clean air as well as clean brooks. During the year the question of atmospheric pollution did receive consideration and the Public Health Inspector was authorised to carry out a survey with a view to the possible establishment of Smoke Control Areas.

The matter of inspection and supervision of Food is dealt with in detail in the Report but I should like here to underline what is stated regarding infection of milk. No samples of milk were found to contain the organisms of tuberculosis but samples from three herds in Fulwood revealed the presence of the organism known as brucella abortus which is the cause of contagious abortion in cattle and may give rise to the disease known as undulant fever in man. The known incidence of this disease is not high but pasteurisation of milk kills all disease producing organisms including those which cause tuberculosis and undulant fever. Raw Tuberculin Tested milk, although more expensive to purchase, only gives a reasonable assurance that the milk is not infected with the organisms of tuberculosis. I consider that the public should be in possession of these facts concerning their milk supply.

I am grateful to Mr. McFarlane, Public Health Inspector, and Miss J. Whelan for their willing assistance at all times. My thanks are also due to the Officers of the Council for their co-operation and especially to Mr. Dickinson, Engineer and Surveyor for his appended report. In conclusion I should like to express my gratitude to the Chairman and members of the Council for their continued support and encouragement.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

J. WALKER,

Medical Officer of Health.

Physical Characteristics of the Area.

The area of the Urban District is oblong in shape. The highest point of the area is in the North East being 190 feet above sea level, and the lowest point in the South West being 55 feet above the datum line. Gentle rises and falls characterise the district.

There are four streams flowing through the area from East to West, namely, Sharoe Brook, Boundary Brook, Savick Brook and Eaves Brook, from North to South respectively. Eaves Brook forms the Southern boundary of the district and separates the Urban District from the County Borough of Preston. The Savick Brook is the largest of the four and also the most rapid in its flow, though after heavy rain it frequently overflows its banks and floods the adjoining lands. The other three are less rapid in their flow.

Geologically the area is a part of the Lancashire Plain which is floored with red rock of the Triassic age (examples of these rocks can be seen at the base of the cliffs at Blackpool). Most of this floor is impermeable, but there is a fault of Bunter Sandstone which runs from South East to North West through part of the district and is considered to be water bearing. Superficial to the rock base there are three layers of Glacial Drift varying in depth from 90 to 130 feet—the Lower Boulder Clay, the Drift Sand and the Upper Boulder Clay. The thickness of the individual layers varies considerably in different parts of the district. In the North Eastern portion there are many bluffs or hillocks composed entirely of Drift Sand with a covering of Upper Boulder Clay of varying thickness. Some of these bluffs have, on the contrary, a central core of clay and a surround of sand. All the bluffs rest upon a base of lower Boulder Clay many feet in thickness. Towards the Western side of the district the Upper Boulder Clay Layer is above 20 feet in thickness, resting upon sand of up to 30 feet in depth with a layer of Lower Boulder Clay underneath which varies considerably in thickness. The Triassic Rock Layer is raised above the existing sea level but forms an inclined plane rising to the Pennines. The Glacial Drift Layers above this rock layer sometimes reach a depth of 170 feet.

In the drift layers, pebbles and boulders are found, consisting of Yoredale Grits, Limestone, Lakeland Traps, Granites, and Volcanic Ash brought down from the Lakeland mountains by ice movement. Occasionally granite from Criffel on the North side of the Solway, may be found. Water bearing seams occur at the surface of the Lower Boulder Clay and on thin beds of clay in the Middle Drift.

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The Meteorological Features of 1959.

As in previous years meteorological data was very kindly supplied by Dr. Barocas of the Jeremiah Horrocks Observatory, Preston, by the kind permission of Mr. Tuson, Chief Education Officer, Preston, and by Mr. D. C. Wakeman, of the Ministry of Agriculture Station, Esprick. Grateful thanks are extended to both these sources for much useful information. In previous years Mr. Holmes supplied information of the rainfall at Barnsfold in the water catchment area, but due to the take-over by the Preston and District Water Board during the year it has not been possible to obtain these figures, therefore this column has been left out of the weather summary.

The year of 1959 will be remembered for its bright and warm weather. Some parts of the country claim that it was the driest year on record, but this certainly does not apply as far as Preston and district is concerned. There were in fact 176 rain days in 1959 compared with the yearly average of 198. In spite of this, long spells of dry weather were recorded. Many partial droughts occurred, one being as early as January 23rd, which lasted until February 20th. We also had two absolute droughts, the first from August 22nd to September 20th (30 consecutive days without measurable rainfall) and the second from September 26th to October 11th. The warmest month of the year was October and the highest temperature of the year was recorded on August 20th when the maximum temperature was 83.5°F. The coldest day was January 11th when the minimum temperature was 13.3°F.

Although the fine weather was much appreciated it caused one serious problem, that being the scarcity of water. This caused quite a head-ache throughout the whole of Lancashire but in the middle of October the fine weather gave way to the long awaited rain.

A short summary of the weather of each month follows :—

January. The month of January was an unusually cold one, the temperature for the month being 4.4°F. lower than normal. After the first four days of the month with temperatures in the upper forties the cold spell started. 3 inches of snow fell and covered the ground for 11 days. Very low temperatures were recorded during this period ranging from 13.3°F. on January 11th to a maximum of 30.5°F. on January 13th. The second half of the month was cold at night, but with fine sunny days and maximum temperatures in the lower forties. One feature of the month worth noting was the number of calm days (19). On the other days of the month the wind was light.

February. Following the general tendency for this district, February was a dry month. This year, however, it was drier than usual with only 3 wet days. The first half of February was cold and ground and air frost were recorded every day from the 1st to the 11th. The temperature rose after this date and the month ended with unusually high maximum temperatures. The highest maximum for the month was 61°F. and the lowest minimum was 27°F.

March. This too was a month with total rainfall lower than average. In spite of the ten wet days recorded, neither the intensity nor the duration of the rain was very great. March on the whole had very mild weather with the average temperature for the month 3.5°F. higher than average. The highest maximum for the month was 59°F., the lowest being 29°F.

April. Compared with February and March this month was normal as far as rainfall is concerned. The first few days were cold and sleet showers occurred. Ground and air frost were recorded but gradually the month became sunny and warm, in fact the temperature was higher than average.

May. The month of May was sunny, warm and dry, although rain fell on 10 days; but in most cases it was light. Thunderstorms occurred on two consecutive days, the second day it lasted for several hours. With the exception of 2 days in the middle of the month, the maximum temperature was above 60°F. and on several days it reached the seventies. The warmest day was May 10th when the maximum reached 75°F.

June. There were 17 rain days in June, making the total rainfall higher than average. Most of the rain fell at night and on several occasions was heavy, but the ground on the whole was dry. The highest temperature for the month was 77.2°F. and there were several days of bright sunshine.

July. The first day of this month was wet with strong winds. This bad weather, however, lasted only for a few days and soon the temperature increased reaching 80.9°F. on July 4th. As a whole the month was warmer than average but it was also wetter. The third week of the month was warm and sunny but the last few days brought heavy rain, cloudy skies and violent thunderstorms. Temperatures in the eighties were recorded on 2 days.

August. This month was very dry with a total rainfall 3.58 inches below average. The third and fourth weeks of the month were very warm with the highest maximum of the year, 83.5°F. occurring on the 20th, making it the warmest day since 1955. On the whole, August proved to be a real summer month. Only seven rain days were recorded and there was a lack of heavy thunderstorms which are usually experienced in this area towards the end of the month. Of special note is an absolute drought which began on August 22nd.

September. This was another sunny and dry month with only three rain-days compared with an average of 16 for this time of the year. The absolute drought which had started on August 22nd came to an end on September 20th when heavy rain fell. The second absolute drought began on September 26th.

October. The first half of the month continued to be warm and dry. A change however occurred on the 11th when the long-awaited rain started, bringing the second drought of the year to a close. The wettest day of the month was October 26th, when 1.46 inches of rain were measured. October was the warmest month of the year with the average temperature 6.3°F. higher than normal.

November. This was a wet month with 24 rain-days and a total rainfall higher than normal. Fog however, was not as common as is expected at this time of the year, in fact on only three occasions was moderate fog recorded. The month as a whole was cloudy and warm and ended with heavy daily rain and temperatures in the forties.

December. The month of December was warmer and wetter than usual. It was indeed the wettest month of the year with 27 rain-days. The average temperature for the whole month was 2.7°F. higher than usual and air frost was only recorded on two nights and ground frost on six. The month and the year ended with very stormy weather and temperatures in the fifties. Gales and heavy rain lashed the country and this district had its share. Christmas Day had a total rainfall of 0.36 inches and Boxing Day 0.91 inches, making it the wettest Christmas on record.

The table below gives the weather summary :—

Month		Rainfall at Esprick inches		Rainfall in the District inches		No. of rain days		Hours of Sunshine	Prevailing wind days
January	...	2.90	...	2.61	...	17	...	82.2	Calm 19
February	...	0.38	...	0.47	...	7	...	43.4	Calm 6, E5, S7
March	...	1.53	...	1.79	...	18	...	92.0	Calm 3, S7, E10
April	...	2.61	...	2.15	...	16	...	143.2	Calm 2, W6, S5
May	...	1.54	...	1.35	...	10	...	242.6	Calm 2, NE8, E12
June	...	3.04	...	3.30	...	17	...	244.0	Calm 3, W9, S5
July	...	3.55	...	3.98	...	16	...	210.0	Calm 5, S9, NW5
August	...	0.53	...	0.64	...	7	...	198.7	Calm 2, E6, NW6
September	...	0.34	...	0.46	...	3	...	198.6	Calm 1, NE8, E13
October	...	3.90	...	4.09	...	14	...	130.4	Calm 3, E12
November	...	3.76	...	5.24	...	24	...	47.5	Calm 7, S9, SE5
December	...	7.48	...	6.73	...	27	...	29.7	Calm 4, SE5, S11
		—		—		—		—	
Totals	...	31.56	...	32.81	...	176	...	1662.7	
		—		—		—		—	
Corresponding Figures for 1958	...	39.64	...	43.24	...	224	...	1304.0	

The tables below give the monthly average rainfall and sunshine hours for the district covering a number of years to 1950. It is of interest in making comparisons.

		Average Rainfall 1916—50		Sunshine Hours Ave. 1921—50	
January	...	3.59	...	...	43.4
February	...	2.43	...	...	70.0
March	...	2.09	...	..	111.6
April	...	2.05	...	...	159.0
May	...	2.54	...	...	201.5
June	...	2.5	...	...	204.0
July	...	3.29	...	...	176.7
August	...	3.89	..	..	164.3
September	...	3.7	...	...	141.0
October	...	4.14	..	...	96.1
November	...	3.67	...	...	54.0
December	...	3.47	...	...	40.3
		<hr/>		<hr/>	
		37.36		1,461.9	
		<hr/>		<hr/>	

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,164
Population (Census 1931)			...	...	...	...	.	...	7,387
Population (Census 1951)			...	...	...	...	...	...	13,087
Registrar General's estimate of population mid 1959)							...	...	15,420
Number of inhabited houses (Census 1931)				...	...	...	...	...	3,664
Number of inhabited houses (rate book 1959)					...	...	...	...	4,816
Rateable value	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	£180,217
Sum represented by a penny rate				...	...	...	...	...	£725

Social Conditions and Amenities of the District.

The district is a residential one with wide streets and avenues, housing of an excellent and substantial character, and through it runs from South to North the vital highway A.6. In this district this highway is a broad and well lighted one. Preston Motorway M.6 (opened in 1958) runs through the Eastern end of the district. This has tended to decrease the amount of traffic travelling through Fulwood along Garstang Road. On the outskirts of the area there are dairy farms and a small amount of cultivation. Most of the avenues in the Northern section of the district, built just before the last war have now been made up, and in addition many of the new roads and avenues constructed with the building of new private housing estates, have also been made up. A steam laundry employs local labour and is the largest industrial concern in the area. There are two large hostels for aged persons and a residential children's home in the district. There are two hospitals in the area—Sharoe Green Hospital for acute, chronic, maternity and mental cases and Longsands Lane Continuation Hospital for Orthopaedic cases.

The various religious denominations are well catered for by seven churches and five of these possess halls which are used for religious and social activities. These halls were used in 1959 for concerts, dances, entertainments and lectures.

The County Council Library has two branches in this district, one in the northern part and one in the southern part of the district.

Recreation and sport are well accommodated. There is an old established and well known Golf Club, three Tennis Clubs, a private Bowling Club, several bowling greens at hotels, a Sports Club and a Youth Centre with a sports section.

In March a new Indoor Cricket School was opened at St. Vincents School by Cyril Washbrook, the Lancashire and England Cricketer. This coaching school has been well used by many schools and cricket teams from Fulwood and the surrounding districts.

In two of the County Council schools there are many activities in the evenings. Local organisations provide debates, lectures and discussions on subjects of local, national and international importance.

There was no evidence of unemployment amongst the inhabitants of the Urban District during 1959.

During the year the useful work of the Old People's Welfare Committee continued under the Chairmanship of Mrs. N. M. Howard. All the various organisations in Fulwood have been invited to send representatives to this Committee and many accepted this duty. Whenever possible the Public Health Department has been represented by the Public Health Inspector. Perhaps of special value were the many visits paid to those older people who were unable by reason of ill-health or disability to carry out their own shopping duties and outside visits. In addition to this a Chiropody service was available for these people.

The over 60's Club continued to add recreational interest to the other Committee activities which have been supported by the Chairman of the Council, the Chairman of the Public Health Committee and other members of the Council and also the Health Visitors and other members of Health Division No. 4 staff.

The William Wilding Galloway Hall was completed during the summer and officially opened on September 16th, by the Right Honourable The Earl of Derby, M.C. Since then the activities of the over 60's Club have flourished under the Chairmanship of Mrs. M. Howarth. The membership of the club has reached the 400 mark but owing to the death of some of its members there are not, of course, this number attending. There are many activities carried on throughout the week including dancing, games of all kinds and social evenings, all of which have proved very popular. A Chiropody Clinic has been held weekly at the club and before Galloway Hall was opened, at the Methodist Hall in Watling Street Road. This service has been put to good advantage and in 1959 155 patients were given treatment necessitating 684 attendances. These figures are inclusive of the treatments carried out in the homes of the sick and disabled persons.

The Meals on Wheels service organised and run by the Women's Voluntary Service continued during 1959. The service caters for old people and in some cases handicapped persons, and cooked meals at a nominal charge are delivered to their homes twice a week, on Mondays and Fridays. The number of persons receiving this service has averaged fifteen each month and the average number of meals served has been one hundred and ten each month. This service has been greatly appreciated by all who have derived benefit from it.

Fulwood was "put on the map" towards the end of the year when the new Williams Deacon's Drive in Bank was opened at the corner of Garstang Road and Lytham Road. This was the first of its kind to be built in this area and only the third drive-in-bank in the country.

Vital Statistics.

Births.

Live Births—	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	132	139	271
Illegitimate	3	3	6
	135	142	277

Birth rate per 1,000 population—Crude ... 18.0
Adjusted ... 18.9
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births ... 2.16

Still Births—	M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	—	2	2
Illegitimate	—	—	—
	—	2	2

Still birth rate per 1,000 (live and still births) 7.2

Comparability factor—For births ... 1.05

Total Live and Still Births	M.	F.	Total
	135	144	279

Deaths.

	M.	F.	Total
Death rate per 1,000 estimated population—Crude	137	167	304
Adjusted			12.0
Comparability factor—For deaths			0.61

Infant Deaths.

Death of Infants under one year	5
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Infant Mortality Rate.

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	18.1
Legitimate deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births—	18.4
Illegitimate deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births—	Nil

Neo-Natal Mortality.

Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age	1
Mortality rate per 1,000 total live births	3.6

Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate.

Deaths of infants under 1 week	1
Mortality rate per 1,000 total live births	3.6

Perinatal Mortality Rate.

Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births ...	10.8
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Maternal Mortality (including Abortion).

Number of deaths	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	Nil

Other Mortalities.

Deaths from Cancer (all ages all sites)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Deaths from Puerperal Causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Deaths from Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Deaths from Enteritis (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

An Analysis of the Causes of Death, 1958.

	M.	F.	Total
Tuberculosis Respiratory	1	—	1
Syphilitic Disease	1	—	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	3	5
Malignant neoplasm, Lung, bronchus	1	1	2
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	4	4
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	2	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	7	6	13
Vascular lesions of nervous system	21	29	50
Coronary disease, angina	25	17	42
Hypertension with heart disease	1	2	3
Other heart disease	32	54	86
Other circulatory disease	6	5	11
Influenza	4	3	7
Pneumonia	7	4	11
Bronchitis	8	5	13
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	4	6
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	—	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	—	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—	1
Congenital malformations	1	1	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	7	23	30
Motor Vehicle accidents	1	—	1
All other accidents	6	3	9
Suicide	1	—	1
All Causes	137	167	304

Table of Comparative Statistics

	Per 1,000 estimated population						Maternal Mortality Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate
	Live birth-rate		Death-rate		Death-rate from respiratory tuberculosis	Death rate from cancer	Per 1,000 total (live and still) births.	Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births.
	Crude	Adjusted	Crude	Adjusted				
FULWOOD								
Mean of 5 years -								
1949-53 ...	12.0	13.4	15.2	12.7	0.22	1.92	—	28
1954-58 ...	12.7	14.3	17.7	11.6	0.13	1.99	—	19.3
Year - 1959	18.0	18.9	19.7	12.0	0.06	1.69	—	18.1
County of Lancaster, 1959	16.58	16.75	12.68	13.82	0.07	2.07	0.52	23.65
England and Wales, 1959	16.5	—	11.6	—	0.077	2.14	0.38	22.0

Population.

In the census of 1951 the population of Fulwood was 13,087. This population contained approximately 2,000 persons resident in institutions. In 1959 the number of residents in these institutions would be approximately the same.

For mid 1959 the Registrar General's estimate of population was 15,420.

Deaths and Death Rates

The tables below are corrected for inward and outward transfers. The crude and adjusted death rates were 19.7 and 12.0 respectively, the former being an increase of 2.4 and the latter an increase of 1.3 on the previous year.

The total number of deaths recorded during the year was 304. An analysis made of the ages at death of those who died after attaining the three score and ten mark gives interesting information.

There were 208 deaths (80 males and 128 females) in the ages above 70 years :—

53 (M. 17, F. 36) were between 70 and 75 years.
 53 (M. 22, F. 31) „ „ 75 and 80 years.
 63 (M. 23, F. 40) „ „ 80 and 85 years.
 32 (M. 17, F. 15) „ „ 85 and 90 years.
 7 (M. 1, F. 6) „ „ over 90 years.

During the year there were 92 deaths in hostels in this area (M. 36, F. 56).

Neonatal, Early Neonatal and Perinatal Mortality. The Registrar General, in addition to supplying particulars of neo-natal mortality (deaths of infants under four weeks of age), has also supplied information as to the deaths of infants under one week of age (early neo-natal mortality) and has also included the perinatal mortality rate in the number of stillbirths and early neo-natal deaths over the total live and stillbirths.

Only one infant death occurred under the age of one week giving an early neo-natal mortality rate of 3.6 per 1,000 live births compared with the total infant mortality rate of 18.1 per 1,000 live births.

Laboratory Service.

The Group Laboratory headed by Dr. A. A. Miller provided the technical assistance necessary for the examination of bacteriological and pathological specimens. All examinations concerned with Public Health however, were carried out at the Public Health Laboratory under the directorship of Dr. L. Robertson. Water, milk, ice cream and faecal material submitted by this authority were examined and the necessary bacteriological tests carried out, and reports were subsequently issued on the results of these tests.

Chemical Analyses were usually carried out by the County Analyst.

Hospital Service.

Under the National Health Service Act all hospital treatment is free.

The hospitals under the control of the Regional Hospital Board are administered locally by the Preston and Chorley Hospital Management Committee, and are as follows :—

For General Diseases and Maternity—

Preston Royal Infirmary.
Sharoe Green Hospital, Fulwood.
Chorley and District Hospital.
Eaves Lane Hospital, Chorley.

Annexes—

Lostock Hall Convalescent Hospital.
Longsands Lane, Fulwood, Continuation Hospital for Orthopaedics.

For Infectious Diseases and/or Tuberculosis—

Deepdale Isolation Hospital, Preston.
Heath Charnock Hospital, Chorley.
Chestnuts Sanatorium, Preston.

Mount Street Hospital, Preston, a voluntary hospital for Medical, Surgical and Maternity cases, is not under the National Health Service.

Malignant Diseases. A special section of Preston Royal Infirmary officered by personnel from the Christie Cancer Hospital, Manchester, was used by patients from this district. X-ray, Radium, Isotopes, and other forms of treatment were available. Where necessary patients were admitted to the Christie Hospital for more extensive or more specialised treatment.

Ante-Natal Services. These clinics are provided by the Hospitals Management Committee at Preston Royal Infirmary and Sharoe Green Hospital. No details were issued of the number of women who attended them from this district but doubtless they were extensively used.

General Diseases.

The accommodation and the facilities for the treatment of persons requiring indoor and out door hospital treatment are enumerated above but the extent to which these facilities are utilised by the residents of this district is not known.

However, the Chief Officer of the Preston branch of the National Insurance, as in former years, kindly extracted for me from returns for the Preston area, figures relating to Fulwood of the number of claims for National Insurance for each month in the year.

Comparisons can be drawn from them of the seasonal rises and falls of sickness and of the variations from year to year.

						Average number of new claims per week	Average total of claims paid each week
January	...	...	...	...	...	89	457
February	...	...	...	...	...	182	550
March	...	...	...	...	...	121	988
April	...	...	...	...	...	58	442
May	...	...	...	...	...	50	397
June	...	...	...	...	...	57	387
July	...	...	...	...	...	40	367
August	...	...	...	...	...	51	376
September	...	...	...	...	...	61	410
October	...	...	...	...	...	74	441
November	...	...	...	...	...	72	431
December	...	...	...	...	...	67	356
						922 (average 77)	5602 (average 467)

Figures for 1958 — 766 (average 64) 5136 (average 428)

The number of new claims in February and March was probably due to the outbreak of Influenza which affected this area in the early part of the year.

Services of the County Council in the Area.

Child Welfare.

One centre met weekly on Wednesday afternoon at Larch House, Lytham Road, Fulwood.
The number of sessions held was 52.

					No. attending	No. of attendances
Children under 1 year of age	...	...	...	...	173	2,833
Children from 1 to 2 years	...	...	...	...	122	430
Children over 2 years	...	...	...	...	161	296
					456	3,559

Corresponding totals for the year 1958 were 400 attending and 2,577 attendances.

A Diagnostic Clinic for Deafness, particularly in infancy, was held at Larch House.

School Children

Routine medical inspections were made at the schools and the School Nurses made frequent visits to the schools and inspections throughout the year.

Children requiring treatment for minor ailments or special examinations can receive attention at the clinic in Larch House. A fortnightly Ophthalmic clinic is also held on the same premises.

In addition visits were made to the homes of the children by the school nurses to follow up treatment or to keep the children under observation in their homes.

The Centre for speech defects and for speech training at Spring Bank, Preston, was available for children from this area.

Welfare of Handicapped Persons.

A Social and Handicraft Centre for handicapped persons, run by the County Council, was held throughout the year at Larch House. This was held fortnightly until the end of October, after which weekly sessions were commenced.

Tuberculosis.

The scheme for the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis in the Administrative County is administered by the Lancashire County Council and the Preston and Chorley Hospital Management Committee. Dispensaries are provided for the diagnosis of the disease, staffed by Chest Physicians and tuberculosis Health Visitors. The dispensaries work in close association with the Sanatoria and serve a valuable purpose in the main essence of supervision of patients after their discharge therefrom.

The dispensary for patients residing in the District is situated at 12, Walton's Parade, Preston.

The Regional Hospital Board supplied the hospital and Sanatorium accommodation.

Chemotherapy and BCG Vaccination against tuberculosis have undoubtedly improved greatly the outlook on this disease.

BCG Vaccination is available to contacts on the advice of the Chest Physician at the Dispensaries and to thirteen year old children under the School Health Service.

In spite of the foregoing, environmental control is still of great importance in preventing spread and must not be neglected.

The eradication of tuberculosis still remains a challenge to preventive medicine but it is believed that the end is now in sight.

Tuberculosis Treatment.

Number of admissions to Hospital or Sanatorium—2.

Number of notifications of Respiratory Tuberculosis (including Inward Transfers)—4.

The following number of cases have been taken off the register having either recovered, died, or removed from the district :—

Respiratory Cases		Non-Respiratory Cases	
Male	Female	Male	Female
—	1	1	1

The following number of cases were on the register at the end of the year :—

Respiratory Cases		Non-Respiratory Cases	
Male	Female	Male	Female
21	21	7	3

Ambulance Service.

This service controlled from Lancashire County Council Ambulance Headquarters at Broughton House, Garstang Road, dealt with the whole of the area of Health Division No. 4 north of the Ribble, in which Fulwood is included. The ambulances are under radio control.

Domiciliary Nursing and Midwifery Service.

This area is a Nurse Midwife district. These duties are performed by five nurses :—

Mrs. E. Bayman, S.R.N., S.C.M.,

3, Robinson Street, Fulwood. Telephone : Preston 77172.

Miss L. Slack, S.R.N., S.C.M.,

Westleigh, Sandygate Lane, Broughton. Telephone : Broughton 176.

Mrs. V. I. Knowles, S.R.N., S.C.M.,

349, Watling Street Road East, Fulwood. Telephone : Preston 77957.

Miss M. Atkinson,

“ Avon Leigh,” 98, Longridge Road, Ribbleton. Telephone : Preston 84749.

Mrs. M. Stirzaker, S.E.A.N.,

1, Dickson Avenue, Ribbleton. Telephone : Preston 56996.

(Relief nurses are employed on a temporary basis as and when required.)

Immunisation.

The County Council, the authority responsible for this service, delegated its power to Health Division No. 4. The Divisional Medical Officer supplied the following details :—

Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus.

Children under school age—156.

Children of school age—4.

Children re-inforced—20.

Immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough.

Children under school age—14.

Children of school age—1.

Children re-inforced—10.

Immunisation against Diphtheria only.

Children under school age—1.

Children of school age—5.

Children re-inforced—74.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

Children under school age—241.

Children of school age—447.

The number of persons within the age groups eligible for the Poliomyelitis vaccinations actually taking advantage of this service was very poor until April when Jeff Hall, the well-known Birmingham and English International footballer was stricken with Poliomyelitis and died shortly afterwards.

Following this tragedy there was a sudden rush all over the country for the polio vaccinations. No doubt due to a certain amount of fear, but it seems rather strange that it requires the tragic death of a well-known personality to bring people to their senses.

Number of primary vaccinations—212.

Number of re-vaccinations—20.

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES.

The Prevalence and Control of Infectious Disease.

The total number of notifications during the year was 206 as compared with 61 during 1958. This increase is accounted for by there being 159 cases of Measles compared with only 27 cases last year. The number of cases of Whooping Cough was again low, only 3 cases being notified during the year. The 24 cases of Scarlet Fever, showed an increase of 5 over the previous year.

There were two cases of Poliomyelitis notified during the year, both of which were fully investigated, and all necessary precautions taken.

The table below gives details of notifications for the year under review :—

Infectious Diseases 1959.

[illegible]

The trend of notifications of the more common diseases may be seen from the following table which covers a period of 10 years—1949 to 1958.

	Tuberculosis Inc. Transfers	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whooping Cough	Food Poisoning	Dysentery
1958	9	19	27	2	2	1
1957	5	14	133	17	12	13
1956	6	14	120	17	14	17
1955	7	19	168	—	52	12
1954	4	15	65	10	4	4
1953	9	37	35	22	40	16
1952	9	32	113	15	1	12
1951	5	19	83	20	1	14
1950	8	6	37	38	8	4
1949	15	18	91	7	4	—

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk. There are eight dairies in the district and also eight shops other than dairies selling milk. There are also seventeen other distributors with premises outside the district.

During the year thirty-two licences have been issued for the sale of Tuberculin Tested milk, thirty-three for Pasteurised milk and twenty-four licences for Sterilised milk.

Routine sampling of milk continued throughout the year and the table below gives details of raw milk samples taken during the past twelve years. A detailed account of the milk samples taken during 1959 will be found in Mr. McFarlane's report.

Tuberculin Tested Milks.

Bacteriological Tests			Tests for Tubercle Bacillus		
Year.	No. of Samples	Satisfactory.	Percentage Satisfactory.	No. of Samples.	T.B. Present.
1948	16	13	81	14	Nil
1949	13	11	84	13	Nil
1950	68	50	73	57	1
1951	94	71	75	65	Nil
1952	121	96	79	92	Nil
1953	108	90	83	106	1
1954	136	113	83	136	Nil
1955	128	115	90	95	Nil
1956	151	128	86	151	1
1957	112	95	85	112	1
1958	71	69	97	63	Nil
1959	65	48	74	54	Nil

Samples of milk were also examined for the presence of brucella organisms which cause contagious abortion in cattle and may give rise to undulant fever in man. Three herds in Fulwood were found to be infected. Pasteurisation of milk removes the risk of infection as is also the case in milk infected with tubercle bacilli. This matter is referred to again in Mr. McFarlane's report and in my introductory remarks.

Meat and Other Foods.

There are nine butchers shops in the district and one licensed slaughterhouse where meat inspection and meat marking has been carried out during the year. A table giving details of meat inspection carried out during 1959 will be found in Mr. McFarlane's report.

ICE CREAM

There are twenty-nine premises in the district selling ice cream and there are eight types of ice cream sold. The table below gives details of the ice cream samples taken during the past ten years :—

Ice Cream Sampling.

Year.	No. of Samples.	Grade 1.	Grade 2.	Grade 3.	Grade 4.
1950	65	32	18	6	9
1951	49	38	10	1	Nil
1952	46	28	10	6	2
1953	19	9	8	2	Nil
1954	16	14	Nil	2	Nil
1955	41	38	3	Nil	Nil
1956	24	24	Nil	Nil	Nil
1957	11	10	Nil	Nil	1
1958	8	8	Nil	Nil	Nil
1959	16	13	2	1	Nil

THE QUALITATIVE EXAMINATION OF FOODS.

The County Council was the Authority for Food and Drugs under which samples of food were taken for analysis.

The County Sampling Officer (Mr. Kewley), assisted by Mr. McFarlane, took samples in 1959. Dr. Gawne, the County Medical Officer of Health, supplied the following information of the results of analysis:—

A total of 85 samples was obtained, consisting of 56 samples of milk (14 of which were Channel Island Milk) and 29 others comprising :—

1 Almond	2 Fish—canned
1 Cream	2 Tea
1 Christmas pudding	1 Milk—condensed
1 Gravy browning	1 Bacon
5 Flour confectionery	1 Glycerin
3 Whisky	1 Boric acid ointment
2 Gin	2 Vitamin tablets
1 Rum	1 Double cream
2 Lemon cheese	1 Dripping

I give below details of samples upon which the County Analyst gave adverse reports :—

Type of Sample	Result of Analysis	Action Taken
Formal Milk	Fat 2.90% Deficient 3.3% fat	Vendor notified.
Formal Milk (Channel Island)	Fat 3.72%. Deficient 7% fat.	Vendor notified.
Flour Confectionery (shortbread)	Contained 30% fat, 40% of which was butter. Should be labelled " Fat contains best butter 50% " and proportion of butter increased.	Manufacturer notified.
Formal Milk	Deficient 11.5% solids-not-fat. Contained 11.6% extraneous water.	Legal proceedings instituted. £10 fine, £9 2s. 0d. Costs.

WATER SUPPLY

In previous years a report on the water undertaking was supplied by Mr. N. Holmes, but due to the regrouping of water undertakings, the new Preston and District Water Board was formed and came into operation on the 1st October, thereby taking over the responsibility for the water supply to the Fulwood area.

It has not, therefore, been possible to append the usual report, but I have included below some information in the form supplied to the County Medical Officer of Health.

Extensions of new mains during the year—1234 yards of new mains laid.

Supplies to Houses	Existing Houses	New Houses
Number of houses newly connected to public mains supply during the year	Nil	298

Water samples taken :	Bacteriological examinations			Chemical analysis	
	No.	Results	No. Unsatisfactory	No.	Results
		No. Satisfactory			No. Satisfactory
(a) the raw water	6	3	3	4	4
(b) water going into supply, where treatment is installed	23	20	3	13	13

Due to the very dry summer the reservoirs were almost emptied of usable water by the middle of September, supplies were turned off and water was obtained from the Fylde Water Board.

SEWAGE AND SEWAGE CONTROL.

In this field the progress mentioned in the previous year's report has continued during 1959 with the House Connection Scheme, whereby existing house drains were connected to the new main sewers, in some cases these house drains have had to be completely relaid in the opposite direction in order to connect them to the sewers. By the end of the year most of the houses in the Northern part of the district had been connected to the Main Sewerage System, although in some cases the septic tanks were still in use even though the outlet pipes did discharge into the sewers. It is hoped that the next few years will see the complete eradication of all these septic tanks.

Rivers and Streams.

The improvement in the state of the four brooks in the district, so apparent after the completion of the Joint Main Sewerage Scheme, continued during the year as more and more houses were connected to the sewerage system.

None of the brooks are now subjected to the heavy pollution of previous years.

Following the removal of this sewage pollution from the brooks another problem presents itself, namely the considerable amount of rubbish which litters all four of the brooks, virtually from one end of the district to the other. It would appear that for many years the brooks have been a "happy dumping ground" for a large assortment of unwanted articles such as bicycle frames, tin cans, rubber tyres and garden refuse.

This is a problem which will have to be tackled in order to further improve the cleanliness of the brooks.

Closet Accommodation.

The water carriage system was almost universal in the district, with nearly all the houses connected to the sewerage system, although in the northern portion some of the Septic Tanks still remain in use, but with the outfalls connected to the main sewers.

Number of houses supplied with water—4,816.

Number of houses on water carriage system—4,810.

Number of fresh water closets—5,176.

Number of privy middens—4.

Number of pail closets—2.

One existing pail closet was converted to a fresh water closet during 1959. The additional houses numbered 330.

Public Cleansing.

The Engineer and Surveyor was responsible for this service, as well as for the collection of salvage.

This service was fully motorised and a weekly collection for the district was in operation, and 5,867 movable ashbins were cleared each week.

Tipping on the controlled system was used on the various tips utilised. The main tip was at :

Longsands Lane, Fulwood.

Additionally, a private tip was in use at :

Fulwood Hall Lane.

These were regularly inspected for nuisance or for pest infestation.

The tip at Longsands Lane was on fire on several occasions during the first half of the year. In June a new "Loader" was purchased and put to work on the tip, after which no further trouble was experienced.

Housing.

The standard of housing in this district is and always has been a high one. The policy of the Council has always been to maintain that standard and thus retain the residential character of the area.

During the year under review, 331 houses and 8 flats were completed and all of them were built by private persons or bodies. All of these houses were connected to existing sewers.

There were 361 houses visited during the year necessitating 608 visits to inspect for any defects (including drainage). 150 new defects were found of an easily remedied character and during the year 152 defects were abated as a result of informal action. It was not found necessary to take any legal proceedings.

Overcrowding.

There were no cases of overcrowding found during the year.

There were approximately 50 applicants on the housing list at the year end, and another 76 on the list for Old People's Bungalows.

School Accommodation.

The total number of schools in the district is seven and they are as follows :—

Fulwood and Cadley County Primary School, Cadley Causeway.

Fulwood and Cadley County Secondary Modern School, Black Bull Lane.

Fulwood and Cadley County Primary (Harris Dept.) School, Garstang Road.

St. Anthony's R.C. School, Cadley Causeway.

St. Pius 10th School, Garstang Road.

St. Vincent's R.C. School, Garstang Road.

Kennington Road Junior School.

Smoke Abatement.

During the year improvements were carried out to two premises in the district which previously had given rise to continuous complaints due to serious smoke pollution of the atmosphere. These premises were the steam laundry and the Civic Hostel, both being converted from solid fuel to oil fired furnaces. Subsequent observations of the respective chimneys showed 100% improvement, and no further trouble was experienced from these.

Any pollution of the atmosphere in this area can be put down to domestic smoke, and during the year the Health Committee authorised the Public Health Inspector to carry out a survey of an area in the district with a view to the possible establishment of smoke control areas.

The Ministry of Housing and Local Government has divided the whole of the country into areas, e.g. "Black," "Grey" and "White" according to the extent of atmospheric pollution in a certain area. Fulwood Urban District was included amongst the "Black Areas" where pollution was considered to be worst. This was certainly due to its proximity with Preston County Borough and not because it was considered that a "Smoke Pall" hung over the district.

During the year joint meetings were held with Preston County Borough Council, Walton-le-Dale Urban District Council and Preston Rural District Council to discuss the serious nuisance arising from the atmospheric pollution from the Penwortham Power Station, which spreads grit and dust over a very wide area. Following these meetings negotiations were commenced with the Central Electricity Authority in an attempt to have this nuisance abated.

Shops Act, 1950.

This Act was administered by the County Council, but on their request this authority undertook to inspect the shops, and thirty-three inspections were made.

Factories Acts 1937-1959.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	24	12	—	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	—	—	—	—
(3) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	7	4	1	—
Total	31	16	1	—

2. Cases in which defects are found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			By H.M. Inspector	To H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness ...	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation ...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient ...	1	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	1	1	—	—	—

New Legislation

The Meat (Staining & Sterilization) Regulations 1959.

The Milk & Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.

The Meat (Staining & Sterilization) (Revocation) Regulations, 1959.

The Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) (Amendment) Regulations, 1959.

The Slaughterhouses Licences (Forms and Records) Regulations, 1959.

The Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) (Amendment) Regulations, 1959.

Highways Act, 1959.

National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1959.

House Purchase & Housing Act, 1959.

Housing (Underground Rooms) Act, 1959.

Factories Act, 1959.

Mental Health Act, 1959.

Appended Reports.

(I) The Report of Mr. McFarlane, Public Health Inspector.

(II) The Report of Mr. Dickinson, Engineer and Surveyor.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year ended 31st December, 1959.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1959.

For the first time for several years there were no changes of staff, which is a good thing as it does help in the smooth running of the department.

The total number of visits made during the year shows little change (an increase of 56 over the previous year), although visits to the various types of premises in some instances shows a considerable variation; many more premises were surveyed in connection with Rodent Control and 17 more treatments were carried out. Following the cessation of the Ministry of Agriculture's contract system for rodent control on farms, a survey was carried out in the district to ascertain if there was any appreciable change in Rat infestations. As many of the farmers had taken out contracts with private firms and several others notified their intention to call in this department to carry out any necessary treatments in the future, there did not appear to be any cause for alarm in that direction.

The report on the slaughtering facilities in the district required by the Slaughterhouse Act, 1958, was completed and presented to the Council for approval in December. Prior to this a meeting was held at the Municipal Building Preston, attended by representatives from Preston County Borough, Preston Rural District, Longridge Urban District, Leyland Urban District, Walton-le-Dale Urban District and Fulwood Urban District when the slaughtering facilities in these areas were discussed and possible future requirements were considered. The report was then submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in January, 1960.

As from the 1st July the Lancashire County Council delegated its powers under the Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order 1957 to this Authority. We then became responsible for the issue of licences in respect of waste food boiling plants and the routine inspection of such plants.

Regular slaughtering was carried out during the year at the one private slaughterhouse in the district, and as the weekend seems to be the favourite time for this work, meat inspection was also undertaken at this time. Unfortunately there is no existing legislation which lays down any specified hours or days of slaughtering, although I am sure that most authorities directly concerned with this bugbear of Sunday Slaughtering would welcome any legislation designed to prohibit it, as there does not seem to be any logical explanation or necessity for it.

One very important aspect of public health work which requires comment is the virtual eradication of bovine tuberculosis which for years has been the major reason for the condemnation of unsound meat and offal. This has been due to the tuberculin test scheme on all cattle carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, first started in 1935. The success of which has been obvious during the past few years. In 1958 15 per cent of the cattle slaughtered at the private slaughterhouse were found to be affected with Tuberculosis, where as in 1959 this figure was only 6.7 per cent. It is forecast that by 1965 Bovine Tuberculosis will have been completely eradicated.

No cases of tubercle bacillus in milk have been found in this area since 1957 and only 4 cases have been found during the last 13 years.

But as one disease dies out there seems to be another to take its place. This time it is Brucellosis which has become prevalent in the North West. The *Brucella Abortus* organism which can be found in raw milk and may cause undulant fever in the human, has necessitated a considerable amount of work in the testing of herds. During the year under review three herds were found to be affected in Fulwood, but only 6 cows were actually passing infected milk, these were all sent for slaughter. Individual milk samples were taken from 73 cows during this time. These samples were usually taken at the early morning milking. All routine raw milk samples submitted to the Public Health Laboratory are also tested for Brucellosis.

Only 3 applications for Certificates of Disrepair under the Rent Act, 1957, were received during the year, and all were granted, although only one certificate was issued, as undertakings were received from the owners in the other two cases. The Certificate issued was cancelled before the end of the year following completion of all the works required.

One further pail closet was converted to a fresh water closet and the Council made a grant towards the cost of this conversion under Section 47, Public Health Act, 1936.

Only one case of Food Poisoning was notified during the year, the incidence of which remains low in this district.

Several new acts and regulations came into force during the year, some of which were only amendments to previous principal Acts.

The Milk & Dairies (General) Regulations 1959, removed a small amount of work from the department, as a milk retailer now only requires to be registered as a distributor with the authority in which he resides; Previous to this he had to be registered with every authority in whose area he delivered milk, even if it was only one or two bottles.

The House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, brought into being further improvement grants for various types of property provided certain conditions were complied with.

The Meat (Staining & Sterilization) Regulations, 1959, which should have come into operation on the 1st April, and dealt with the sterilization of unsound meat, were revoked on the 26th March by the Meat (Staining & Sterilization) (Revocation) Regulations, 1959. No doubt further thought was necessary.

Work on the various aspects of public health has continued as in previous years, and details of this are given in tabulated form in the following pages.

In conclusion I wish to thank the Chairman and members of the Council for their support and confidence during the year. I would also like to thank all my colleagues for their co-operation and help, and in particular to Miss J. Whelan and Mr. J. L. Singleton for whose valuable assistance I am greatly indebted.

Yours faithfully,

K. W. McFARLANE,

Public Health Inspector

Details of Public Health Inspections and Nuisances, 1959.

Type of Premises					No. of Visits	No. of Premises	Number of Premises with new defects where defects have been abated				
Agricultural premises	...	...	...	...	53	30	—	...	—		
Dairies	...	...	...	...	87	16	—	...	—		
Disinfection of Premises	...	...	...	...	24	19	—	...	—		
Food Premises	...	...	...	...	85	72	—	...	—		
Food Inspection	...	...	...	...	6	6	—	...	—		
Factory Act	...	...	...	...	16	12	1	...	1		
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	40	31	—	...	—		
Housing Applicants	...	...	...	...	39	25	—	...	—		
Shops Act	...	...	...	...	34	33	—	...	—		
Slaughterhouse	...	...	...	...	318	1	—	...	—		
Public Houses	...	...	...	...	2	2	—	...	—		
Tips	...	...	...	...	25	2	—	...	—		
Houses—Advisory	...	...	...	...	181	107	8	...	6		
Drainage	...	...	...	...	371	217	138	...	142		
General Defects	...	...	...	...	56	37	4	...	4		
Rodent Control	...	...	...	...	924	499	82	...	88		
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	228	124	2	...	2		
Smoke Observations	...	...	...	...	10	1	—	...	—		
Schools	...	...	...	...	4	2	—	...	—		
Waste Foods Order	...	...	...	...	4	4	—	...	—		
Total	...	...	...	...	2507	1242	235	...	243		

Details of Improvements.

Improvements.						Number of Premises				
Brickwork repaired	...	...	...	...	...	3				
Drains repaired or cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	142				
Dampness remedied	...	...	...	...	...	1				
Disinfection of premises	...	...	...	...	...	6				
Disinfection of books	...	...	...	...	...	63				
Disinfestations	...	...	...	...	...	3				
General Nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	...	3				
Gutters and downspouts repaired	...	...	...	...	...	3				
Floorboards repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2				
Fireplaces renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2				
Plasterwork renewed	...	...	...	...	...	2				
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2				
Sanitary accommodation improved	...	...	...	...	...	1				
Septic tanks cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	4				
Sundry Public Health Nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	...	7				
Woodwork renewed	...	...	...	...	...	9				

RENT ACT, 1957.

Applications for Certificates of Disrepair.

1. Number of applications for certificates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
2. Number of decisions not to issue certificates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
3. Number of decisions to issue certificates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
(b) in respect of all defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
4. Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
5. Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
6. Number of certificates issued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

FOOD SUPERVISION.

Milk Sampling Results, 1959.

					Total number of samples	Number of satisfactory samples	Number of unsatisfactory samples	Percentage of satisfactory samples		
(a) Raw Milk.										
Tuberculin Tested—										
(I) Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	61 (7 no result)	54	Nil	...	100	
(II) Methylene Blue	...	...	...	...	65	48	17	...	74	
(III) B. Coli	...	...	...	...	65	65	—	...	100	
(IV) Brucellosis—Routine	...	...	...	...	61 (7 no result)	50	4	...	92	
Individual	...	...	...	...	73	66	7	...	90	
(b) Pasteurised Milk.										
(I) Phosphatase test	...	...	...	...	25	25	—	...	100	
(II) Methylene Blue	...	...	...	...	25	25	—	...	100	
(III) B. Coli	...	...	...	...	25	25	—	...	100	
(c) Sterilised Milk.										
Turbidity test	..	...	...	...	7	7	—	...	100	

Ice Cream.

At present twenty-nine shops sell ice cream, but the product is sold from eight different sources of manufacture only.

Sixteen samples were submitted to analysis and the results were as follows :—

Grade 1	...	13 samples	
Grade 2	...	2 „	
Grade 3	...	1 „	(This sample was graded 3. due to a faulty refrigerator.)

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part.

					Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed	...	...	...	...	819	253	11	3069	68
Number inspected	...	...	...	...	819	253	11	3069	68

All diseases except T.B. and Cysticerci.

Whole carcases condemned	...	...	...	...	—	3	—	3	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	...	...	...	...	305	161	—	318	15
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B. and Cysticerci	...	...	...	...	37.23	64.82	—	10.45	22.05

Tuberculosis only.

Whole carcases condemned	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	...	...	...	...	32	38	—	—	2
Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B.	...	...	...	...	4.03	15.41	—	—	2.94

Cysticercosis.

Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigera- tion	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—

The following food was surrendered after being inspected and found unfit for human consumption.

Type of Food	Total quantity of stock or consignment examined lbs.	Quantity condemned lbs.
Boiled Ham	17	17
Bacon	111	111

Number of food premises, by type, in the district at the end of the year :—

Grocers	20	Bakers and Confectioners	14
Greengrocers	11	Fried Fish shops	2
Fishmongers	5	Sugar confectioners	11
Butchers	9	Catering establishments	29

Number of food premises, by type, registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, or under local Acts :—

Type of Business	No. Registered at 31.12.59	No. of inspections of registered premises
Preserved Foods	6	11
Ice Cream	29	25
Hawkers' premises	2	2

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955—Improvements to Food Premises

Bakehouse cleansed	1
Bakehouse painted	1
Floor repaired	1
Walls painted	2

RODENT CONTROL

	Type of Property		
	Non-Agricultural Dwelling Houses	All Other	Agricultural
(a) No. of properties in district	4,825	151	50
(b) No. of properties inspected	350	108	41
(c) Total inspections carried out (incl. re-inspections)	489	349	86
(d) No. of properties inspected which were found to be infested by :—			
Rats— major	—	—	1
minor	52	15	5
Mice— major	—	—	—
minor	7	4	3
(e) No. of infested properties treated	59	18	5
(f) Total treatments carried out (incl. re-treatments)	59	24	5
(g) No. of “ Block ” control schemes carried out	—	—	—

REPORT OF THE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Council,

The following is my Report on the work of the Engineer and Surveyor's Department in 1959 :—

Private Street Works.

Work on the following streets has been completed :—

Hazelmere Road	Birchwood Drive
Ashwood Road	Green Drive
Chestnut Drive	Marina Drive
Raleigh Road	Methuen Avenue

Work was in progress on the following streets at the end of 1959 :—

Marlborough Drive	Holmfild Road
Victoria Road	Lindale Road
Garrison Road	Fairfield Road
Park Road	

Highways.

The usual programme of maintenance has been carried out, together with extensive repairs and re-surfacing of roads damaged during construction of the Preston By-Pass. Improvement Schemes were carried out in Sharoe Green Lane North and Fulwood Hall Lane, and the widening and resurfacing of part of Black Bull Lane was commenced.

Some footways in the district were resurfaced.

Sewerage.

The average daily flow of sewage discharged into the Joint Main Sewer for treatment at Freckleton was just under 1,000,000 gallons.

Work has continued on the House Connection Scheme and properties in the following streets were connected to main drainage :—

Raleigh Road	Hillcrest Avenue
Methuen Avenue	Parklands Drive
Brooklands Avenue	Parklands Grove
Highfield Drive	Moorfields Avenue

Work on house connections was in progress in the following streets at the end of 1959 :—

Black Bull Lane	Sharoe Green Lane North
Broadway	Hawkhurst Avenue
Greenway	Hawkhurst Crescent
Northway	Windsor Drive
Garstang Road (part of)	Queens Drive
	Princes Drive

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

A weekly collection of house refuse was maintained during the year, disposal being carried out by means of controlled tipping.

130 tons 11 cwts. of materials were salvaged and sold during the year.

Street Lighting.

The last gas lamp in the district was removed and the district is lighted by electricity.

By agreement with developers, street lighting was installed in the following streets :—

Valley View	Windermere Road
Heaton Mount Avenue	Ullswater Road
Banksfield Avenue	

Also by agreement with developers the installation of street lighting is proceeding in the following streets :—

Northway	Marina Drive
Janice Drive	Thornton Avenue
Coniston Road	Fir Tree Avenue
Buttermere Close	Causeway Avenue
Grasmere Close	Moorlands Avenue

Private Enterprise Housing.

At the beginning of 1959, 172 houses were under construction by private enterprise. 334 houses were completed during the year making a total of 1,334 houses built since the war.

The principal areas in which development by private enterprise was carried out during the year were as follows :—

Northway	Beechwood Avenue
Janice Drive	Woodplumpton Road
Banksfield Avenue	Nooklands Estate
Thornton Avenue	Aubigny Drive
Fir Tree Avenue	Coniston Road
Causeway Avenue	Highgate Park
Marina Drive	

Yours faithfully,

A. C. DICKINSON,
Engineer and Surveyor.

